



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

METAL WORK FOR THE HALL.

THE furnishing of the house is not now confined to the cabinet maker and upholsterer. Little by little, those who devote their energies to the production of decorative articles in metal have won a right to be considered in the

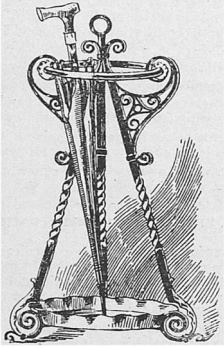


Fig. 1. A Practical and Artistic Umbrella Stand.

furnishing of most apartments of the home; and wrought iron, brass and copper play an important part in the higher and middle walks of our craft. In all ages iron has been employed more than any other metal by architects for grilles and similar work, which preference is, of course, accounted for by the fact that it is comparatively easy to work, the supply is abundant, and, in consequence, the material is cheaper than its competitors.

It is not to be wondered at that in days gone by notable artists should have chosen iron for the carrying out of their plans, for its durability was as strong a guaranty as could be obtained that their ideas would be perpetuated and handed down for the admiration of succeeding generations. While, however, the hackneyed phrase, "as hard as iron," would have rather a charm for the master in his craft, it appeals somewhat differently to the incompetent workman. One can comfort one's self that unsatisfactory works in

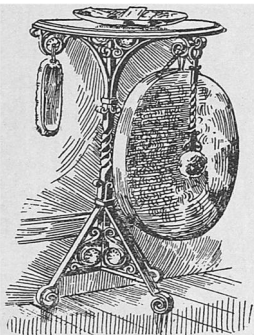


Fig. 2. Combined Hall Table and Gong Stand.

wood must, from the very nature of the material, succumb to the devastating influences of time; but an atrocity executed in iron is blessed or cursed with a longevity which, in such a case, is anything but desirable. It is, therefore, important that the metal worker should select well his patterns and put his best work into them; for, if he do not so, he will create long-lived witnesses to his bad taste and incompetency. At the period of the Renaissance artists produced what were truly marvels of grace, elegance and ingenuity in wrought iron, and to-day the standard of work in the showrooms of many firms who confine themselves to that branch of our art industries is high, and merits all commendation.

In this branch of work, as in every other, the designer and craftsman are often hard pressed

for new and salable patterns. It is not that they lack the ability to originate them, but that the constant rush, consequent upon our nineteenth-century supply and demand, leaves them but scant time or opportunity to evolve fresh ideas. We shall, therefore, month by month, offer a few suggestions in this most important and ever-developing branch of art work, trusting that they may prove acceptable and, what is more important, profitable to a large number of our readers.

It is on the furnishing of the hall that our suggestions this month bear, and that is a portion of the house to which the application of wrought-iron is more than ordinarily suitable. It frequently happens that the hall of a suburban residence is of such dimensions as to make the introduction of a hall-table and stand impracticable. In such a case, the furnisher is compelled to look about him for something else to

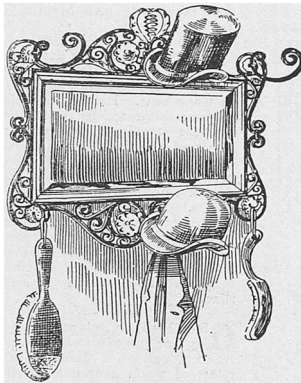


Fig. 3. Hall Mirror and Hat Rack.

supplant the necessarily bulky wood-work; and wrought-iron offers itself as the very thing.

Where space is limited, it is advisable to make the best possible use of it; and the treatment of corners is, therefore, an important point. It is for this reason that the gong-stand (Fig. 4) has been designed to fill a corner, for in that situation it can be made to serve the dual purposes of gong-stand and table without occupying any unnecessary room. This combination is somewhat original and thoroughly satisfactory, as in no way does the unification of the two articles cause any conflict; the requirements of both are amply provided for. The design is not too elaborate; and worked out lightly, the rosettes

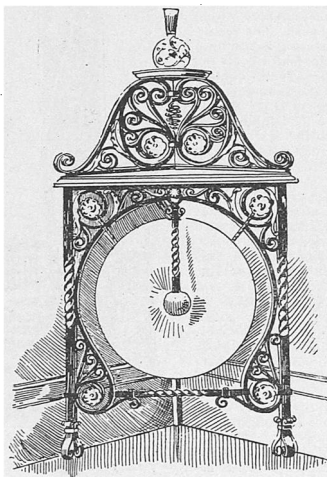
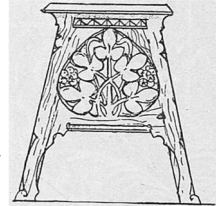


Fig. 4. Corner Gong Stand in Brass.

being in copper, or copper and brass, the result would be attractive.

Fig. 1 is an alternative to the stereotyped cast umbrella-stand, and is, in our opinion, preferable thereto. It offers no serious difficulties in manufacture, and, while being decorative, would occupy but small space. The rosettes, leafwork round the scrolls, and well, should, as in the last case, be of copper, and the copper ring supporting the umbrellas of brass.

Fig. 3, the necessary provision for the support of hats and coats is brought into consideration



Escabeau in Carved Wood. By Emil Causé.

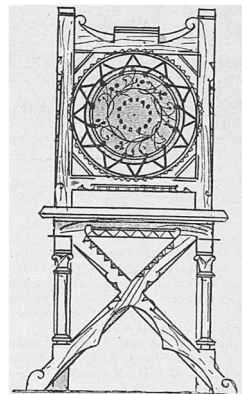
in a simple and effective form, combined with all the all-essential "beveled plate." This arrangement is fitted to answer all the purposes required of it without being cumbersome. Even where the ordinary hall-stand is employed, this handy little wall-bracket might well be used as supplementary accommodation.

Another combination table and gong-stand for the wall is indicated in Fig. 2, wherein is included a place for the reception of brushes.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

BY JAMES THOMSON.

STAINED floors gain in favor, nowhere are they more fitting than in sleeping rooms where sweetness of atmosphere is essential. One of the best known stains, cheap and permanent, is permanganate of potash. It not only stains wood a lasting brown color but it acts as a purifier and disinfectant as well. Use an ounce of the crystals to a gallon of boiling water, stirring well, lay on quickly with a large,



Chair in Carved Wood. By Emil Causé.

flat, painter's brush, working with the grain of the wood, never across it. A smaller brush will be useful for corners and crevices. To protect the handle, a pair of rubber or heavy gloves should be used; stains, however, may be removed from the flesh by the use of lemon juice. Should the color not be sufficiently dark another application may be made, the addition of some Vandyke brown or brown umber deepening the tone and filling the grain.

After the staining is effected, linseed oil can be applied, wiping dry with cloth. More than one application of the oil will be an improvement. One may leave the floor as finished at this point, or further polish it with beeswax and turpentine, or the final coating may consist of